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OUTPORTS  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to the Editor.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTHS.

On November 10th, at Weihaiwei, the wife of Herbert L. Burt, of a daughter.

On November 17th, at Shanghai, the wife of Hugh Mackinnon, of a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

Hongkong, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1907.

As we have frequently expressed admiration at the reticence of Japanese statesmen and the moderate and careful utterances of publicists in that empire, we cannot afford to ignore a recent alleged utterance by Count OKUMA, about which the foreign papers in Japan have been writing very strongly. Count OKUMA, who, by the way, holds no official position, and who has attained the age of second indiscipline, was addressing the Kobe Chamber of Commerce. The translators seem to agree that he spoke to the following effect:

"The three hundred millions of India who were oppressed by Europeans were looking for protection of Japan from the oppression of Europe. Indians were fomenting an agitation for the boycott of European goods and if the Japanese failed to assist themselves of the opportunity and to go to India at the present moment, they were disappointing the Indian people. If they refused to take what was sent by heaven, they would be punished accordingly."

From ancient times India had been full of treasure. Alexander the Great brought back with him 400 camel-loads of treasure from India. We did the Mohammedans. Now the Indians were inviting the Japanese to come and trade with them and they were losing a grand opportunity if they hesitated to go. The Japanese could no longer live without earning money by doing business abroad, so that Japanese business men were entitled to demand the protection of the State in the matter of trade within certain limits, and they owed a corresponding debt to the State and must advance and discharge their duties to the full, otherwise the finance of Japan could not be maintained. The Japanese nation was now

placed in a dilemma as to whether taxation should be increased further, or the national expenditure curtailed, as a means for filling up the deficit of about Yen 100,000,000 which was threatened in the next budget. A rat driven to bite the cat, as a proverb had it; the time had arrived for the Japanese to pluck up their spirit and act."

Knowing what we do of the Japanese press, we are not altogether trustful of either its reporters or translators. Public speeches are frequently *Daily-Mailed* there, if not wilfully glibbed, and few of the translators have the all-round intelligence necessary to do strict justice to the matter they attempt to render from one tongue into another. Taking the whole context, and refusing to dwell on the naughty passage quoted it seems evident that Count OKUMA was looking at the matter from a purely business point of view—no very heinous offence. If the Chinese were suddenly to organize a boycott of Japanese goods, we would not think it wrong to urge British merchants to seize the favourable opportunity to enlarge their turnover—that is, if we thought they needed such unnecessary advice. That is where Count OKUMA's almost semi-folly peeps out. If India just now is offering a more favourable market for Japanese salesmen, they surely did not have to wait to find that out from Count OKUMA. Assuming as we fairly may, however, that he did say all attributed to him, there is really no occasion to get excited over it. It is not his first indiscretion. An extra amount of indulgence has to be shown towards the very young and the very old. Count OKUMA is 69 years old counting by birthdays, but far older counting by his condition. It is a long while since his services as a Government official were dispensed with, and his subsequent career as a cabinet minister and party leader was full of disappointments. He has never been out of Japan, and his real place is pottering about among his beloved plants and flowers. His views on India can at best rest on no better foundation than his acquaintance with young *baba* students in Tokyo, whom, with their Chinese prototypes, we have had opportunity of studying at close quarters, and cannot recommend as political guides to anybody, not even to simple-minded old patriots like Count OKUMA. Even there, however, there is no adequate explanation of his false step, for the Count on one occasion advised an audience of Indian visitors that the wisest course for Indian patriots to pursue is to be moderate and try to make the best use of the British supremacy, which he considered to be essential to the welfare and ordered progress of their country. He knows, and all his sounder and more experienced colleagues and countrymen are agreed on the point, that Britain's strong hand is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of order and tranquillity in India and that without it what progress India has already made would be instantly lost. There is no pan-Asian peril, no bad faith of this sort anywhere in Japan, and it seems clear to us that Count OKUMA found himself in the awkward position of one who is expected to say something. The garrulous old gentleman opened his mouth, and straightway put his foot in it. Briefly, our summing up must be that, if he did say what he is said to have said, and especially if he meant to say it, it was very improper, but that it doesn't matter. In any case, apart from the ordinary folly of age, his utterances are not important, and can never fairly be used to blacken the character of our allies. Great Britain does not want to be judged by Kira HARDIE. Next comes?

The Right Reverend The Bishop of Victoria will (D. V.) preach in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Services begin at 6 p.m. as usual.

M.F.C. D. Melbourn had an Indian constable before him at the Police Court yesterday charged with stealing five cents worth of soap. The case was remanded, and the defendant admitted to bail in the sum of \$50.

The Shanhsien Taotai has petitioned the Viceroy of Chihli that in granting Consular title deeds for lands to foreign subjects, a special provision should be inserted to the effect that whenever China requires any portion of land for public purposes the owners must be ready to surrender such land at a price to be determined by the officials. The Foreign Consuls have refused to agree to the insertion of the clause and the matter has been left in the hands of the Waipuwa.

Mr. Hearst has sent a lengthy telegram to *The Times*, in order to rebut some statement made by the American correspondent of that paper. He terms the correspondent a great liar and says that he is a follower of Ananias. Mr. Hearst goes on to declare that Great Britain is the historical enemy (of America) and that her time-honoured policy is to distract the peace. She is secretly instigating Japan to cause a war. Dwelling upon the despatch of the Battleship Fleet to the Pacific, he says that Americans who love their country do not hesitate to support the President's decision. *The Times* says that Mr. Hearst's cable was evidently hurriedly dispatched for the purpose of making capital out of it in the Gubernatorial elections on Tuesday. His action shows how ready politicians of his type are to sacrifice the interests of the State to serve their own ends.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Hotel, Ltd., Yokohama, was held at the hotel on Nov. 5th and the special resolution which was passed unanimously, on the 21st ult. was confirmed unanimously. This resolution provides for an increase of the capital of the company to Y.1,000,000 by the creation of preference shares to the amount of Y.500,000 with cumulative right to dividends at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. It provides also for an issue of debentures to the amount of Y.800,000 at seven per cent. per annum to be secured by pledge of the whole property as it will be when the new buildings are completed and furnished. The preference shares will be issued before building operations are begun, and the debentures later as the reconstruction goes on. The total cost of the new hotel, ready for guests is to be Y.1,300,000.

Sick and tired of the exclusiveness of the *Shanghae Race Club*, the Chinese gentry of *Shanghae* decided to form the *Band*, to start that institution one better, and organize a racing association of their own. Year by year and day by day it grows more evident that a certain clique in *Shanghae*, which is more or less official, is determined to monopolize the gambling interests to their own best advantage. As the matter stands it seems almost a certainty that the Authorities are perfectly willing to either openly or privately sanction any number of gambling games providing they are attended in large measure by gentlemen of the frock coat and monocle and ladies of low neck and *lorgnette*; but, be it said, the Council most emphatically puts its foot down on even pitching coppers in the street, if it is known that only the unassuming folk or "lower class" of *Shanghae* indulge in the sport.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and officers, the band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—March:—"Advance Guard," ... Hume. Vale:—"Pavane," ... Royle Selection:—"Cavallerie Rusticana," ... Mascagni Song:—"Hawker," ... Neetham Overture:—"Zampa," ... Herold Gavotte:—"Ya Olden Chymys," ... Batten Selection:—"Doris," ... Collier Two Step:—"The Baby Parade," ... Pryor DINNER MENU.—Hors-D'Œuvres—Sardines on Toast—Soup—Confiture Royal—Fish—Fish au Gratin—Entrees—Lamb Cutlets and Green Peas, Jugged Hare and Red Currant Jelly, Onion Farce, Curry, Madras, Joints, &c.—Roast Sides of Beef and Baked Potatoes, Boiled Capon and Celery Sauce—Boiled Bacon and Spinach, Cold Roast Wild Duck and Mixed Salad, Sweets—Toast Pudding, Chocolate Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Tippy Cake, Cheese Straws, Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

The private resources of the ex Emperor of Korea, says the *Japan Mail*, are now attracting some attention. His Majesty has always seemed to possess a plenty of funds for the purpose of oiling the wheels of his various political intrigues, and there have been many vague surmises as to the source whence this money was obtained. It is now said to have been definitely ascertained that his Majesty has a large amount lodged in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and a telegram from Seoul alleges that some persons have of late been endeavouring to dispose of a very considerable quantity of the gold ingots, which also are believed to be the property of the ex-Emperor. Prince Ito, in one of his recent speeches, dwelt on the vital importance of adjusting Korean finance. Such an utterance would be generally interpreted simply as referring to the question of obtaining a sufficient national revenue and promoting the prosperity of tax payers. But in Korea's case there is evidently included the tracing of financial labyrinth which seldom exist in any modern State.

Two months' hard labour was the sentence passed on two Chinese by Mr. Hazelaud at the Police Court yesterday for being in possession of counterfeit coins. One had in his possession 55 spurious pieces resembling ten-cent pieces, while another had 13 pieces on his person. The latter had the option of paying a fine of \$150.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Last Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The Indian Railways strike is extending. Provisions are rising, in price owing to it; Simla is practically cut off from supplies.

## FAST STEAMING.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The s.s. "Mauretania" covered 624 miles in her best day's run.

## LANCASHIRE COTTON CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The Lancashire Cotton Conference has failed, and a strike of 150,000 operatives is threatened.

## [REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## FRANCE.

LONDON, November 20th.

The Chief of the French Statistical Department announces that the births in France for 1906 were 806,847, as compared with the last decimal average of 832,843. The births exceeded deaths by only 26,651. The Statistical Department points out that the yearly increase in Germany is 845,000.

## INDIA.

LONDON, November 20th.

The strike of the locomotive and traffic staffs has resulted in the total disorganization of the East Indian Railway, and the shortage of coal threatens to paralyse the Jute industry and shipping.

## CRICKET.

ENGLAND v. VICTORIA.

LONDON, November 20th.

Victoria made 233 in the first innings, and 463 in the second. The M. C. C. (England) 198 in the first, and 422 for 9 wickets in the second. The match was drawn.

## THE GERMAN BUDGET.

LONDON, November 20th.

The German Budget totals £137,500,000 an increase of £8,000,000. It provides for a loan £13,000,000, and also for the issue of Treasury Bonds not exceeding £17,500,000.

## ACCIDENT TO THE S.S. "PERSIA."

LONDON, November 20th.

Lloyd's agent at Perim wires that the propeller of the s.s. *Persia* worked loose, and the vessel had to put into Perim. Divers are tightening the propeller, and the steamer will probably sail to-morrow.

## PRICE OF SILVER AND THE CHINESE TRADE.

LONDON, November 20th.

The sudden fall of the silver quotations, may, thinks the *Jiji*, stay where it now stands and perhaps recover the normal stage after vacillating for a while, and therefore the paper cautions those engaged in the Chinese trade who feel direct or indirect effects of the variations to refrain from pessimistic views and unnecessary moves that will only add to the general disturbance. But the *Jiji*, on the other hand, cannot blame them for feeling anxious over the effect of the variation on the Chinese trade of Japan, as it has steadily increased in bulk, owing as much to steady rise of silver as to the gradual development of the means of communication and elevation of standard of living in China in these years. The effect of unsteady quotation upon the import trade of Japan will not only conduct to general disadvantages, but will stamp that trade with a speculative character. When it comes to that state, it is not only Japan but other gold-standard countries that will suffer from the unfavourable situation. Now will China herself escape the bad effects. The thought leads the paper to the matter of reform of the Chinese monetary system, which has never ceased to be a source of anxiety to other nations. And the steps for reform have been considered by the Powers, without however assuming any practical shape. China has now passed since America took the active step of pressing on China the urgent necessity of the reform, determined as it was by various events, the Russo-Japanese War included, which raising the value of silver has put a natural end to the urgency of the measure. Nevertheless the necessity of the reform is a deplorable fact. The pending variation of silver quotations and its effects upon the Chinese trade of not only Japan but of other Powers only makes the necessity more glaring. On her own part, China pledged herself to England, Japan, and other Powers that she would effect a unified monetary system. Although this pledge does not necessarily signify her intention of adopting the gold standard, yet, to reduce the cost of living, the paper suggests that she should do so. The *Jiji* also suggests that she should do so by increasing the value of silver.

Now we have repeatedly seen shipwrecked sailors that have remained us very much of Luke, and Mr. Williams is one of them. We never recollect the remark applying to a boatswain before, and this is the first time we have seen Luke distanced. Mr. Williams is one of those men who would grumble if he were going to be hung. The cruelty of the Consul is certainly inhuman. Says he, "Mr. Williams here is as good a birth as that of lost." "No," says Mr. Williams. "Then," says the Consul, "serve your country, they will be delighted to have the pleasure of your company on board a man of war." "No," says Mr. Williams, "I shall lose my chance, I am born for better things. I want coast pay and

## FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[Extracts from the *Hongkong Daily Press* of November 23rd, 1857.]

(The following extracts are longer than we intended to give, but we hope readers will find them as interesting as we did.)

On the 3rd instant, we reported the loss of the British brig "Kadree" on 23rd ult. near Breaker Point. It seems that the master was held for a ransom, and was sold from one hand to another no less than three times. The last purchaser paid 250 taels for him and kept the prisoner at a convenient distance from the Swatow opium fleet, with whom negotiations for ransom were opened. The master came to the knowledge of our authorities, who immediately communicated the circumstance to Sir Michael Seymour, who with his usual efficient promptness, dispatched the "Inflexible" to do the needful. She arrived at Swatow on the 16th instant, and after obtaining reliable information as to the captive's whereabouts, steamed a few miles up the River Han, and landed her mariners. They proceeded about five miles into the interior, surrounded the house in which the object of their search was confined, burst in and released him, bringing him safe and sound to Hongkong. This is most creditable to all parties concerned, including the Hongkong authorities, but especially to the "Inflexible." It only proves, however, what could have been done had the same glorious measures been adopted in the "Neva's" case.

We have still something more to say. The Dutch barque "Flora" was also wrecked on the China coast a week or two ago. The Captain chartered a large China boat to take him and his crew and all he could save from the vessel, to Hongkong, for \$3,000. The crew were in much greater jeopardy than the crew of the "Helene" before we express any opinion on the subject.

And now having replied, we hope satisfactory, to Mr. Williams, we shall proceed with what we have to say upon the subject ourselves. It seems that the master of the "Helene" chartered a boat for \$300 to take himself and the crew to Swatow—but that on arriving there he would only pay \$250. Captain Fabius will doubtless see that this is paid up, for the honor of the country. Otherwise we have no hesitation in stating that maltreatment is a very flattering term for the bad faith practised. Not only is the act culpable in itself, but retaliation may be extracted from, and assistance denied to, other distressed mariners who may have the misfortune to fall into the hands of wrecks at some subsequent period.

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The agreement was in writing, but instead of the Captain stating 5,000 dollars, he wrote 5,000 cents. On the charter being completed, \$20 were offered, and finally accepted. It is said that the boat bore a piratical appearance—so much the worse, he will have a bitter taste of fair trading, and if another Dutch wreck should fall into his way, he may fancy he has wrongs to redress. We do not for a moment advocate that Capt. van Wyk should have

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, November 22nd.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

In the matter of Iu Kai-shing alias Iu Chan, and in the matter of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1899.

His Lordship delivered his decision in the case wherein Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong-Sing, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, the granting of which was opposed by the Attorney-General who was instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrill, from the office of the Crown Solicitor.His Lordship said—The Chinese Government applied for the extradition of one Iu Kai Shing alias Iu Chan, (hereinafter referred to as the accused) on a charge of armed robbery within the jurisdiction of China. In due course he was brought before the Magistrate, and after hearing the evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to prison under the provisions of Ordinance seven of 1899, section 10 (Chinese Extradition Ordinance). On September 16 an application for that purpose made to this Court a *rule nisi* was granted. On November 15 the case came before the Court when the Attorney-General appeared to support the decision of the Magistrate, and Sir Henry Berkeley the rule. By arrangement Sir Henry Berkeley proceeded with his argument which he divided into three points. The first of these was that the evidence before the Magistrate did not raise a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused within the meaning of Ordinance 3 of 1899, section 76 (Magistrate's Ordinance). The material words of that section are—"If in the opinion of the Magistrate such evidence is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence, or if the evidence given raises a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused then the Magistrate shall by his warrant commit him to prison." The words of section 10 of the Extradition Ordinance are:—"If at the hearing before the Magistrate such evidence is produced as would, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, justify the commitment of the fugitive criminal for trial at the Supreme Court, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the colony, the Magistrate shall commit him to Victoria Gaol to await the further order of the Governor, but otherwise shall order him to be discharged." In considering this point it will be necessary to review the evidence shortly. There were two witnesses to support the charge and they clearly identified the accused in the gaol as having been one of a band of armed robbers who at about 1.30 a.m. on April 17 entered a house in Hayun village, in the Yanping district, province of Kwangtung, China, robbed the occupants and killed the master of the house. A point was made that the charge on which extradition had been applied for should have been "murder," but I am only dealing with the facts before me. One of the witnesses also appears from the depositions to have used these words in the Mandarin dialect, whereas in his evidence he stated he did not know that dialect. On the other hand two witnesses were called who declared that the accused had arrived in Hongkong previously to April 17 and only left in May. The case of Reg. v. Spilsbury (79 L.T. 211) as to strong or probable presumption of guilt was quoted, and also the case of Rex. v. Zossenheim (20 Times L.R. 121) as to the duty of the Magistrate to hear evidence as to the defence. In this case however, the Magistrate did hear all the evidence that was produced for the defence and after referring to Cox v. Coleridge (1 Barn. and Cress. 37) as to a strong or probable or even conflicting case of guilt, he came to the conclusion that the evidence raised a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused. The next point raised was that there was no evidence that the Chinese Government had given the engagement required by section 4 subsection 3 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, and that in the absence of such engagement there was no jurisdiction to commit or detain the fugitive. The words of the subsection are—as follows:—"A fugitive criminal shall not in any case be surrendered unless an engagement be given by the Chinese Government that he shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in China for any offence committed before his surrender other than the extradition crime on which the surrender is demanded." It may be well here to cite the corresponding provisions of 33 and 34, Vic., Cap. 62 section 3 subsection 3, as the cases quoted in support of the above last mentioned proposition refer to them. They are—"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered to a foreign state unless provision is made by the law of that state or by arrangement that the fugitive criminal shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign state for any offence committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is granted." The difference is that the local Ordinance substitutes "engagement" for "provision or arrangement" and omits the words "proved by the facts." It was argued before me on behalf of the accused that the proof of the engagement was a condition precedent to commitment or detention. On the other hand it was contended that the question of engagement referred to the Governor alone, and had nothing to do with the Magistrate or with this Court at this stage. It was admitted that the latter view has been specifically held to be the correct one by the present learned Chief Justice of this Colony in the case of Wong Ka Cheong (Hongkong L.R., Vol. I, P.1) but I was asked if I had any doubts on the subject to reserve the point for the consideration of the Full Court. In support

of this contention the cases of *re Bouvier* (42 L.J., Q.B. 17) and of *Alice Woodall* (16 Cox. C.C. 478) were quoted. This point was not raised before the Magistrate and I will deal with it when I deal with the whole case. The last point raised was that the evidence was such as to prove within the meaning of section 4 subsection 1 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance that the requisition for the surrender of the fugitive was in fact made with a view to punish him for an offence of a political nature. The argument to support this was as follows:—The alleged robbery took place on April 17th and the requisition was not made until June 24th. That is admitted. The accused, however, stated in his evidence that in May 1907 some riot or rising took place at a place called Wongkong in the Yanping district, in consequence of the scarcity of rice, and that the object of the rising was to compel the local mandarins to take some remedial steps, and that battles were fought and the town captured and proclamations issued. He further states that he himself took a prominent part in such rising and that in consequence a reward of \$1,000 was offered for his capture on June 20, and it is suggested that this charge is the outcome of such offer. The evidence of this is his own statement, and the translations of some documents which, in my opinion, ought never to have been admitted as evidence at the Police Court. From this evidence and from the fact that a considerable time elapsed between April 17, the date of the alleged robbery, and June 24, the date of the requisition, it was sought to draw the conclusion that the requisition was originally intended to be for the extradition of the accused in reference to the rising in May, and that such rising constituted a political offence, and that the armed robbery was an afterthought. There is no further evidence on this subject. It should be noted, however, that the accused in his evidence stated the rising was to make the mandarins obey the existing law in China, and that if they had done so there would have been no rising. So it is clear even if his story was true, that the rising was not against the central government. On this particular point in *re Castioni* (1891, Q.B.D., Vol. I, 149) was quoted, and on the point in general in *re Meunier* (1894, Q.B., 415) and in *re Arton* (1896, 1 Q.B., 148) were referred to. These are the points that were taken and I will now deal with them. As to the first one I am of opinion that on the evidence before him the Magistrate would have been justified in committing for trial supposing the offence charged had been committed in this colony. It was essentially a case for a jury even after evidence for the defence had been produced, as a probable presumption had been raised, see Magistrates' Ordinance, section 76, above referred to and the case of Cox v. Coleridge, above cited. With reference to the point as to antecedent proof of engagement the cases of *re Bouvier* and *re Alice Woodall*, which were much relied on, are not on all fours with this case. In these cases the question turned upon legal provision only, which must almost necessarily have been antecedent. They had nothing to do with the question of arrangement or engagement, which was not decided. See the remarks of Lord Coleridge in *re Alice Woodall* at page 437 where

he says:—"I do not go into the question of arrangement (that is the same as engagement in our ordinance) because that may come hereafter although it has not come at present." Therefore those cases are no authority on the construction of the word engagement in our Ordinance. I have therefore to construe section 4 subsection 3, to the best of my ability. As I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the learned Chief Justice in *Wong Ka Cheong's* case I do not think there is any necessity for reserving the point. The question of engagement is for the Governor who surrenders. As to the political offence question I do not consider that there is any evidence in support of it worthy of credence, and I may sum up my view of the law so far as this case goes as follows:—I do not think any court of justice will impute unfairness or dishonest conduct (for that is what it would amount to in this case) to any power with which Great Britain has entered into treaty obligations on the practically unsupported statement of the accused himself. Otherwise it seems to me there would be an end to extradition as the accused would only have to say:—"They really want me for a political offence and not for the offence charged." In the cases of *Castioni* and *Meunier* the question turned on whether the offences for which extradition was applied for were political offences or not. Here so far as the case before us is concerned that is not so. As to the American case quoted it was held by the Attorney-General that there was no felony and the facts are different. For these reasons I think the rule should be discharged with costs.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

LI CHI-CHIN AGAIN.

Another action was added to the many brought against the Tak Li Long firm. The new claimant was Pun Kwang, and he sought to recover from Li Chi-chin, as a partner in the firm mentioned, the sum of \$7384.0. Mr. F. X. d'Almada-e-Castro appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardner for the defendant. As in former case, execution was stayed pending appeal.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Judgment was delivered in the case in which Chan Sam sought to recover from Lo Kam the sum of \$200 for malicious prosecution. His Lordship decided that the plaintiff had made out her case, and gave judgment for \$50 and costs. Mr. E. J. Grist was plaintiff's solicitor, and Mr. Crowther Smith appeared for the defendant.

## SEQUEL TO A PIRACY.

The case concluded in which Ip Tsang-nin claimed from K-wong Teo-king the delivery up of a junk now lying at Shaukiwan, or in the alternative, \$1000 damages. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (of Messrs. Denney and Bowley) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendant.

Mr. Grist, in opening the defence, informed the Court that his client had purchased the junk in open market. Everything was done that could be done in order to give the public and anyone who might have an interest in the junk full notice that he intended to purchase it. His friend's broad statement of the law, that wherever a man came across his property he should seize it, was not strictly speaking correct.

His Lordship—There is an exception, but the broad principle is quite true.

Mr. Grist—The broad principle is that he is entitled to get it back after the thief has been prosecuted and convicted.

His Lordship—That is the exception; the broad principle is the other way.

Judgment was reserved.

## FOR LADY READERS.

"So Mrs. S.—has been robbed. Have you heard about it?"

"No. How did it happen?"

"She was going along the road one day with a silver bag in her hand, when a native loafer ran up to her, snatched the bag out of her hand, and made off with it!"

"Serve her jolly well right!"

"I don't mean Mrs. S.—in particular, but women-folk in general. They will persist in going about with purses, silver bags, and other valuable about them, arrayed in such a way to tempt any poor, hungry wretch that may happen to see the case with which they may be taken."

"Oh, that's all nonsense. If—"

"It's no nonsense at all. If I am the skipper of a ship which is run into by another vessel entirely in the wrong, it will go almost equally hard with me in court if it is proved that I didn't do all that was possible to avoid the accident. What do your lady friends do to avoid being robbed? Nothing at all. The other day I saw a lady on the Nankin Road with a jewelled watch pinned on outside her dress by a gold pin. Nothing could have been easier for me to have snatched the whole thing (I don't mean the lady too) and disappeared."

"But you don't mean to say, I suppose, that such highway robbery is any the less condemnable on that account?"

"I'll put your word 'condemnable' into its stronger form, if you like, and call it 'damnable.' But I'm not going so far as to say that the ladies are not to blame."

"I don't see how!"

"Well, I'll show you. In the first place, remember, all these silver bags, jewelled watches, and so on, are but means of display. Now display in itself is more or less contemptible, and when it offers a premium on crime it is almost as much to be condemned as the highway robbery itself. Let the ladies take counsel of their gentleman friends and there might soon be devised a means of preventing petty thieves and snatches from reaping the harvest which is so abundantly placed before them at present."

"Why hasn't it been done before then, if as you say, it is so easy?"

"Why? Because vanity is too strong. Do you think a woman is going to lessen her outward show by as much as one paltry ring or brooch when it is not she who has to pay for losses? Not she!"

When things had gone so far I joined in. I condemned the robber most emphatically. By hell, book, and candle I cursed him. May the fate of the jackal be his. But I could not shut my eyes to the commonsense of the other side. I ventured to express a hope that for the time being ladies would aid the police by every means in their power (they want it), to prevent these daily robberies. They can do it in the way suggested, by carrying no valuables whatsoever except in receptacles not easily got at. There may be need a little self-denial, but the only alternative is to risk loss, for it is evidently impossible for ladies to go about with a body guard every day.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

## SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT IN YOKOHAMA.

## CHINESE CONCERN COLLAPSES.

Tang Tung-tai, one of the leading Chinese merchants in Yokohama, suspended payment on November 6th. It appears that since October 23rd Tang, who is dealing in marine products and other goods, has been unable to pay to Japanese merchants, to whom he owes about yen 40,000. He also has an over draft of about yen 10,000 at the Yokohama Jitagujo Bank and another of about yen 30,000 at the Seda Bank. Having been hard pressed by both banks for repayment of the above debts, Tang offered them his property as a mortgage, consisting of a lot of ground measuring 540 tsubo and buildings covering 400 tsubo. In consideration of the fact Tang owns further property in China and that his credit in his native place has not been badly affected as yet, an agreement has been made between Tang and his creditors to the effect that the latter shall grant him a term of grace for payment. The chief cause of his failure is said to be the fall of silver on the Eastern market. The unfortunate Chinese merchant came to Yokohama about 40 years ago and since then has been carrying on business with success. It is stated that other Chinese merchants of this port are also experiencing no small difficulty at the present moment.—*Japan Advertiser*.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately on the E. and N.E. coasts of China, owing to a depression which has passed from the continent to the Yellow Sea near the mouth of the Yangtze.

A high pressure area is now over the Sea of Japan, and the barometer has risen rapidly in E. Japan.

The monsoon is likely to freshen in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea during the next 24 hours.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.20 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

[N.E. winds, Hongkong & Neighbourhood; fresh; cloudy, misty.]  
Formosa Channel... N.E. winds, moderate to strong.  
South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lantau... Same as No. 1.  
South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan... Same as No. 1.  
Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 1.

## INDO-JAPANESE TRADE.

On Nov. 4th Count Okuma, Viscount Kyūra (Minister for Agriculture and Commerce), Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Hayakawa, of the Mitsui Bank and a number of leading business men, gave a reception at the Nobles' Club, Tokyo, to Mr. Morita, Director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, who recently returned to Japan from a commercial tour in India. After a brief address we came at length on the national customs and manners, and the condition of trade and industry of India, also showing numerous samples of merchandise which he had brought with him from that country. The speech lasted for over two hours.

Count Okuma, who was the next speaker, dwelt at length upon the bright prospects of trade between Japan and India, and urged that every opportunity should be taken to extend Japan's trade with India. The Count pointed out that as the British Government had adopted the policy of free trade in India, Japanese merchants should go to that country prepared to utilize to the full the privilege of free competition accorded by Great Britain. For this purpose, he explained, it was necessary to open steamship services between Japan and India, thus following the example of Austria, which was doing a large business with India by means of a steamship service. Count Okuma is not reported as saying anything further about the "oppression" of Indians.

In reference to the foreign trade of India, the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* remarks that the total value of Indian imports for last year amounted to Yen 230,000,000, and of exports to Yen 160,274,000.

The value of imports from Japan represented Yen 8,475,450, and of exports to Japan Yen 65,680,195, Japan coming after Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Austria, the United States, and Java, in the list of imports, and after Great Britain, Germany and the United States in the list of exports. The *Tokyo* paper appends the following figures showing the value of the principal items of imports and exports from and to India in 1902 and 1906, from which the tendency of the trade between Japan and India can be inferred:—

## IMPORTS FROM JAPAN.

1902. 1906.

Silk fabric...	Yen 1,923,554	Yen 3,906,397
Knitted goods...	93,623	1,116,665
Matches...	70,054	757,314
Camphor...	507,914	544,860
Clothing...	237,484	435,307
Coal...	463,02	251,601
Corn and beans...	119,768	145,403
Copper...	21,874	119,561
Beads, above, lamps, glassware, raw silk, porcelain, umbrellas, litigations, and medicines worth imported, each to a value under Yen 10,000.		

## EXPORTS TO JAPAN.

1902. 1906.

Raw cotton...	Yen 44,449,706	Yen 45,397,937
Corn and beans...	332,911	18,448,216
Wool...	112,499	336,102
Urtiller...	2,319	301,149
Hemp...	26,656	257,341
Hides and skins...	76,179	241,553

## PROGRESS AT PANAMA.

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be discontinued and cannot be renewed.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

IT is proposed to hold an OLD CLINTONIAN DINNER about the middle of January next.

All OLD CLINTONIANS desirous of attending are requested to send in their names to the undersigned as soon as possible.

PHILIP W. GOLDRING,  
16, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907. 1863

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA,  
KOBE AND MOJI.

## THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignee of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered at alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents,

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. 1862

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

KITSON LIGHT FOREIGN SUPPLY COMPANY

WE, the CHEUNG KWONG FIRM (昌光公司) of No. 20, Peel Street, hereby admit and acknowledge that we have

This Day given an undertaking to Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, OLE SCARF AGENTS here for the KITSON LIGHT FOREIGN SUPPLY COMPANY OF LONDON, NOT to make or sell or be in any way directly or indirectly interested in the making or selling of any lamps, burners or other apparatus for producing light in any way infringing the Patent Rights granted in this Colony to Mr. ARTHUR KITSON or to the KITSON LIGHT FOREIGN SUPPLY COMPANY.

We further admit that we have forfeited to Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LIMITED all the imitation lamps made by us infringing the Patent Rights.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

DALMADA & SMITH,  
Solicitors for the Vendor,

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1907. 1865

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN HOTEL, to Sell by Public Auction,

On THURSDAY,

the 28th November, 1907, at 11 A.M. at No. 90,

Queen's Road West,

THE WHOLE OF THE FURNITURE

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Comprising:—DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, SIDEBOARDS with Bevelled Glass, DINING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, DRESSING TABLES, PICTURES, GLASS and CROCKERY W. RE. &c., &c.

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Hongkong, 20th November, 1907. 1847

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BY A SHANGHAI HOUSE about to open in HONGKONG a Competent EUROPEAN with Good Knowledge of Import Business.

Apply in writing to— M.

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Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. 1858

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to Notify that he has no partner in any of his business neither is he a partner of any other Firms than ARCELLI BROTHERS.

A. F. ARCELLI.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. 1833

## TROOPS GOING HOME.

THE CHAPLAIN to the Forces would be glad to receive Magazines, Illustrated Papers or Books for the use of the Troops going Home on the "SICILY." A postcard addressed to him at Headquarters Office will ensure parcels being fetched or they may be sent to Chaplain's Room, Fletcher Street, any morning.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1907. 1779

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MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALERS & RETAIL DEALERS in all Sorts of DRAWN WORK, EMBROIDERY, BEST PEWTER, WARE and CANTON GRASS CLOTH, &c.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1685

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THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY,  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1444

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TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Commission Free,  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1540

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THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday accepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager,  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1901. 47

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the Equity of Redemption of and in the  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
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Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

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shares and interest of YUENG KI of and in

all those pieces or parcels of Land registered

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Subject also to an Indenture of Lease registered

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and to an Equitable Mortgage registered in the

Land Office by Memorial No. 40,698 and to the

principal sum of \$750 and interest thereon.

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10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th September 1907. 1494

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BARGAINS!

Kindly note that the above Articles are suit-

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Inspection earnestly solicited.

D. CHELLARAM,

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FROM 1ST UNTIL 30TH NOVEMBER.

CHINESE, JAPANESE AND INDIAN

SILKS, CREPE, CANTON LINEN,

EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, LACES,

CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERY, FANCY

GOODS, &c., &c.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

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able for presents for Christmas and New Year.

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D. CHELLARAM,

2, D'Aguilar Street,

Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. 1749

## FOR SALE

INLAND LOT No. 1706.

SITUATE at North Point, Shaukiwan

Road, Hongkong, (next to the Metropole

Hotel).

The property contains by admeasurement

103,950 square feet. Crown Rent, \$230.00 per

annum.

For further particulars, apply to

GOLDRING & BARLOW, Solicitors,

10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th September 1907. 1494

## STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO LET

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

FROM 1ST UNTIL 30TH NOVEMBER.

CHINESE, JAPANESE AND INDIAN

SILKS, CREPE, CANTON LINEN,

EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, LACES,

CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERY, FANCY

GOODS, &c., &c.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

## INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.  
£17,537,119

1. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £1,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,250,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 687,500  
II. FIRE FUNDS..... 3,886,720 19 8

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOME &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 114

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

THE GLORIOUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August 1906.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENT in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Liners are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.'s forthcoming service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED  
General Agents for China and Japan  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

[57]

## GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL PREMIUM BONDS.

WE are the Largest Dealers in the World of these attractive Securities.  
WRITE to us at once for our Year Book giving full particulars.

WHAT ARE PREMIUM BONDS?  
They are high-class and absolutely SAFE SECURITIES, payable toBearer issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe: they are redeemable at periodical Drawings either WITH CASH PREMIUMS varying from 2/- to £0,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

OUR UNRIVALLED COMBINATIONS,  
Comprised of the most advantageous Bonds, may be purchased by convenient monthly payments ranging from 15/- to 220/-

Lists of Drawings published fortnightly. Premiums collected free of charge.

MELVILLE, GLYN & CO.,  
PREMIUM BOND DEALERS.  
3, RUE DE LA BOURSE.  
PARIS (France). 1760

JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY, LTD.  
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,  
BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double-bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cueheads, patent invisible Pocket Plates best Whipped Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting tools, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:-

12 Selected Ash Cues.  
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.  
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.  
1 Long Butt.  
1 Mid Butt.  
1 Billiard Marking Board.  
1 Dust Cover for Table.  
Straightedge and 3 Circles.  
Best Spirit Level.  
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400 net.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiard can be had on application from the Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. [597-1]

LET US SEND YOU FREE OUR LATEST CATALOGUE and BUYER'S GUIDE.

## PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

MUSLINS, CRETTONNES, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, HOSIERY, BLOUSES, GENT'S TAFFLING CATALOGUE, LADIES' FASHION BOOKLET, BOOT & SHOE LIST, FURNITURE LIST, SPECIAL KNOTWORK made for Shipping.

Buy British-made Goods, Study Reliable makers.

POPULAR PARCEL 5 CURTAINS FOR 23/6 WHITE OR EBON.

2 pairs superb Diningroom Curtains, real Lace design, 3½ yds long, 60 ins wide.

1 pair exquisite Drawingroom Curtains, floral Festoons, 4 yds long, 2 yds wide.

2 pairs choice Bedroom Curtains, Small net design, 3 yds long, 45 ins wide.

Merit, Taste and Value have increased the sales every year.

Well packed. Free to your house, 236.

Letter Orders receive thoughtful attention. Trouble is taken to meet customers' wishes. You have seen our advertisement for years; write us and say what we can do for you. We are here in contact with the markets and SUPPLY AT LOWEST RATES TO PEOPLE IN CHINA. Why not for you? We have been in business 50 years and only transmit Reliable Goods; have an enormous stock. Sell for Cash, direct from the looms at market prices.

We can help you. WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUES, FREE! FREE!

SAM'L PEACH & SONS, Manufacturers, Box 694, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Price List may be obtained at the Office of this Paper, Free on Application. [490]

SHACKELL'S  
"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK  
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.  
PRINTING INK MARKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1785.

HEAD OFFICE - 5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

## A SAFE REMEDY

FOR ALL  
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES  
If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, or which arises cause ANEMIA, you should take a dose of Clarke's Blood Mixture, a well-known Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER  
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCORFULA, HAN LEGS, ECZEMA, SPOTS, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD and DISEASES. SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is the only real Remedy for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warming to the skin, free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution, whether from infancy to old age, and the Practitioners most suffered to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRYED MANY THINGS WITHOUT  
UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street, Bow, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture'. I had eczema for seven months and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this token of my thanks for your kind offer."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ARE FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

[57]

## WILD SCENES IN NEW YORK.

The extraordinary scenes which attended the closing of the doors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company are described by the "Telegraph" correspondent.

The first explosion occurred in Harlem, Bronx, and Fifth Avenue branches at 12:30 o'clock. At that time the banking offices were besieged by panic-stricken throngs, many of whom had been ranged in line since early morning.

The announcement of suspension of payment was received with howls of rage. "Give us back our dough," they shouted. "Dough," in American vernacular, corresponds to the English living word, "beans."

The company appears in the early morning to have taken urgent steps to give out as much "doubt" as time and the special circumstances would permit.

Thousands of dollars were rushed from the head-quarters through the streets in motor-cars, milk wagons, gas company trucks, and private carriages to the relief of the branches.

There is a report that one gas company truck in the mad rush to the rescue collided with a funeral hearse and split many bundles of paper money on the ground.

Several times messengers came hurrying from the Sub-Treasury or nearer financial institutions bringing boxes of silver coins made necessary for change in paying the account, and every little while one of the tellers would retreat to the vaults, and in a few minutes come back to the cashiers with a armful of bills, and then begin anew the counting out of the various sums demanded.

In the general offices and branches great piles of money were stacked up. In the tellers' windows heaps of 100 dol. and 1,000 dol. notes were displayed, so that those in line could see there was a plethora of funds to meet their demands.

The splendid marble building in the Fifth Avenue, the crowning achievement of Stamford White's genius, did not open its vaulted doors until 9:30 o'clock. Long before then the entrance was invaded by depositors.

This crowd grew until it blocked the passage and necessitated the presence of policemen to clear the gangways.

When the doors finally opened the crowd surged in, lining up under the guidance of the bank's special officers.

Mr. Joseph Ream, the cashier, was the only officer of the Trust company present, and offered his services. "We are prepared to pay out as rapidly as people demand the money. We can keep on paying all day and not be in the least pressed." The promise, of course, proved elusive.

The sight of lucky depositors going away triumphantly, some with their pockets bulging with banknotes, and others with valises well crowded, seemed to inflame the appetites of the rest, who were crowding to the cashier's windows.

In some instances (adds the "Telegraph," correspondent) these fortunate depositors were despoiled of their wealth by street thieves shortly after leaving the bank.

AN AMERICAN ANECDOTE.

When he considered himself stopped upon, Mr. Wu, Chinese Minister, had a quiet yet very effective way of getting back at people. Once at a little poker fiesta at the home of a Senator in which Wu sat in—he had forgotten more about poker than a good many average players ever knew—a certain Representative from the West, known for his insatiable habit of "busting out," with observations that were better suppressed, leaned over to Wu and said something to the following effect:

"Mister Wu, I hear that there's a movement in China looking to the abolition of the pigtail you follow wear. What do you wear the fool thing for, anyhow?"

"Why," inquired Wu, peering at the margins of the cards that had just been served to him, "of the cards that had just been served to him, do you wear your fool mustache?"

"Oh," replied the Representative, "I've got to wear an impossible mouth."

"Er—I should suppose, from some of your remarks," observed Wu, calmly tossing some chips to the centre to open the jackpot.

The Rep. sententia wore a stung look for the remainder of the sitting.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.—24th November, Sunday, 26th before Trinity. Holy Communion, 7:30 a.m.; Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Feriat, Venite Novello; Psalms of the 24th morning; Te Deum; Stanford in B flat; Benedic, Hymns, 256 and 293.

N.B.—Psalm 116 Verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, 16 in unison. Voluntary, Imperial March—Elgar. Evensong (4:45 p.m.) Response, Feriat, Psalms, of the 24th evening; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Smart in B flat; Anthem, "The Wildermeadow"; Goss; Hymns, 206 and 17; Sevenfold Amen; Voluntaries, Intermezzo—Holmes. Te Deum—Wido.

N.B.—Psalm 119 Verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, G.P., 22, 24, 25, 29 in unison.

The offerings throughout the day will be given to the Cathedrals al Choir Fund.

St. Peter's CHURCH, Queen's Road, West—Sunday next before Advent. Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite Novello; Te Deum; Woodward; Benedic, Garrett; Jubilate; Hymns, 339, 372, 529 and 539; Kyrie, Alba; Evening Prayer 6:30, Nam Dimittis, Elvey; Hymns, 205, 219, 589 and 227. Holy Communion 7:15 p.m.

The church, during the day, will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9:15 and 10:30 a.m. and between 5:15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10:30 and 6), returning afterwards. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c., provided.

Sunday School 10-14:5 a.m.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road: Minister, Rev. C. H. Hickling. Sunday 11 a.m. Worship, Fynn 203, Psalm 128 (French); Anthem, "Like as the Heart" (Novello); Hymns 540 and 207.

12 noon. Communion around the Lord's Table. Hymn 205, "4 p.m. Sunday Schools at Union Church, in British School, Kowloon, and at Quarry Bay, 6 p.m. Worship, Hymn 270, Psalm 50 (St. David); Hymns 261, 246 and 351. Thursday, 9 p.m. Lecture, "Lighter Leaves in our Local Literature" by Rev. T. W. Pearce. Friday, 4 p.m. Ladies Working Party. 8 p.m. Christian Endeavour Society. On Tuesday December 3rd at 2:30 p.m. a sale of work in the Volunteer Drill Hall, St. Andrews, Kowloon. (Robinson Bond, Headmaster.) Sundays—Holy Communion 1st and 5th Sunday in month at noon; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m.; Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m.; Children's Service and Baptism, if necessary. 3rd Sundays at 3 p.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m. on remaining Sundays. Wednesday, Shortened. Evening Prayer with address, at 6 p.m. Congregational practice of Hymn 203, at 6:45 p.m. "Hymnal Companion" used and provided. All seats are free after the commencement of service. Appropriated sittings are reserved up to that time only, Churchings before or after any of the services, and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road (Roman Catholic), Mass, Benediction and Sermon in English, at 10 a.m.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907.—The market has ruled quiet during the week, and rates with very few exceptions show declines. The unsettled state of change and the financial state of Europe and America have affected us unfavourably, and checked, to a certain extent, an incipient small revival of business. Exchange on London 2/0 TT. on Shanghai 7/4 TT.

HONGKONG, 22nd November, 1907.—The market has ruled quiet during the week, and rates with very few exceptions show declines. The unsettled state of change and the financial state of Europe and America have affected us unfavourably, and checked, to a certain extent, an incipient small revival of business. Exchange on London 2/0 TT. on Shanghai 7/4 TT.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, with an advance in the London rate to 6/4, have ruled very steady, and although we have no transaction to report, shares are difficult to obtain on the unusual appearance of a demand. National's remain unchanged and without business.

MANUFACTURING.—We have no local business or changes to report under this heading, but Shanghai quotes North China at the advanced rate of Pts. 85, while Yangtze 2 have fallen to 8160 with sellers.

FREE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have advanced to 32/- with sales, and close steady at that rate. Chinas also have ruled firm and sales have been made at 88, the market closing with further buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been further dealt in at 30/-, and close a little easier with sellers at that rate, but with buyers at 30. Indias remain neglected, and the rate has fallen a point without inducing business. China-Manilas have been placed in small lots at 15, and close at that rate. Douglasses are in better demand and close with some buyers at quotation. Shells remain without business, but although the London rate has fallen to 39/6 there are no local sellers, and we quote 41s. nom. Star Ferry continues with buyers, but without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have declined to 100 with a small sale, and close with sellers at that rate. Luzons can be obtained at 14, but there are no buyers over 10.

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
HURON, British str., 1,450 tons, Mathias, 22nd Nov.  
— Haiphong 21st November.  
General—Butterfield & Swire.  
JOHANNES, German str., 925 M. Ipland, 21st  
November—Hoikow 20th Nov., General  
Johsen & Co.  
TEAN, British str., 1,346 A. Sonnerville, 22nd  
November—Manila 19th Nov., General  
—Butterfield & Swire.  
JAPAN, British str., 3,800, J. G. Olifent, 22nd  
November—Yokohama, Kobe and Moji 17th  
November, General and Coal.—David  
Sassoon & Co.

**CLEARANCES**  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
22nd November.

AUCHERIE, British str., for New Castle.  
Hong Wan I, British str., for Amoy.  
Koekkoek, British str., for Swatow.  
Lockwood, German str., for Swatow.  
Yuchow, British str., for Shanghai.

**DEPARTURES.**  
22nd November.

CHINA, Aus. str., for Singapore.  
HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.  
HANGHANG, British str., for Hoikow.  
J. DE DELICHEN, German str., for Hoikow.  
KAGOSHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.  
KUOKANG, British str., for Canton.  
LOONGHANG, British str., for Manila.  
MACHENG, German str., for Bangkok.  
PRINZ LUDWIG, German str., for Europe &  
WOBANG, British str., for Canton.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

November 22nd.

ABBEYDOCKS—Coquet.  
KOWLOON DOCKS—Neil Melede, Sui An,  
Germany, Taiwan, Tung Maru, Pri, Kueiyang,  
H.M.S. Whiting.

(METROPOLITAN DOCKS—Taming, Pheumphen,  
Tean.)

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

## TOURANE.

Captain Lancelin, will be despatched for the  
above Ports on or about MONDAY, the  
25th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1907. 2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT,  
MARMILLLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX  
MEDITERRANEAN  
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

## TONKIN.

Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched to  
MARMILLLES, on TUESDAY, the 26th  
November, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the  
Australian Steamer bound for Marmilles  
via BOMBAY and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports and for Australia with  
prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows—  
S.S. "POLYNESIEN" ... 10th Dec.  
S.S. "TOURANE" ... 24th Dec.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1907. 2

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-  
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON  
THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,  
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

## DEVANHA.

Captain T. H. Hide, R.N.R., carrying His  
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from  
this for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY,  
the 30th November, at NOON, taking  
passengers and cargo for the above ports  
in connection with the Company's ss.  
"HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, from Colombo,  
passenger accommodation in which vessel  
is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and  
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be  
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer  
proceeding direct to Marmilles and London,  
other cargo for London, &c. will be conveyed  
from Bombay by the R.M.S. "ARABIA,"  
due in London on 11th January, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until  
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The content  
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. 1

THE LATERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
Calling at TIMOR, PORT DAEWIN, and  
QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through  
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

## EASTERN.

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro-  
visions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of  
passengers the steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1907. 1767

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked  
"a." nearest Hongkong "b." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "c." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "d." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS-OF-CALL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str. ...	—	T. H. Hide, R.N.R. ....	P. & O. S. N. CO. ....	On 30th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTIWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NORE	Brit. str. ...	—	G. Phillips .....	P. & O. S. N. CO. ....	About 4th December.
MARSFIELD &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	TONIN	Frenat str. ....	—	Charbonnel .....	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES....	On 26th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str. ....	—	Girstenbrand .....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	On 25th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & GOTHEBENBURG &c.	CANTON	Swed. str. ....	—	MILCHERS & CO. ....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	End of November.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str. ....	—	MILCHERS & CO. ....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	To-day.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str. ....	—	Brechner .....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	On 23rd December.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str. ....	—	Babie .....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	On 4th Dec. at Noon.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str. ....	—	v. Dohren .....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	About 25th December.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	ATHOLL	Am. str. ....	—	Anderson .....	SHEWAN TOMES & CO. ....	On 11th December.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	SCHUTTELIJ	Brit. str. ....	2 m.	... ....	STANDARD OIL CO. ....	On 9th January.
VANCOUVER VIA HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str. ....	1 m.	... ....	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. ....	About 30th Inst.
VANCOUVER VIA HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str. ....	—	... ....	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. ....	About 10th December.
VICTORIA (C.C.) & JACOMA VIA JAPAN	TREMONT	Am. str. ....	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD. ....	DOUGLASS & CO. ....	On 19th Dec., at 4 P.M.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN & PORTS OF CALL.	KATHERINE PARK	Brit. str. ....	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA .....	TOYO KISEN KAISHA .....	On 24th Jan., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR, PORT DAEWIN &c.	EASTERN	Brit. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 16th December.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	Middle of December.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	IRINZ SIGISMUND	Brit. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	About 30th Inst.
KOBE	TSINAN	Brit. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	About 10th December.
JAPAN	TIJHENI	Brit. str. ....	—	T. W. Garlick .....	STANDARD OIL CO. ....	On 19th Dec., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	P. R. LUITPOLD	Brit. str. ....	—	... ....	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. ....	On 24th Jan., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DOETMUND	Brit. str. ....	—	... ....	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. ....	On 16th December.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	NYANZA	Brit. str. ....	—	... ....	MELCHERS & CO. ....	Middle of December.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TOUCANE	Frenat str. ....	—	... ....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	On 29th Inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str. ....	—	... ....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	About 24th Inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHOYSANG	Brit. str. ....	—	... ....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	About 25th Inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	WOSANG	Brit. str. ....	—	... ....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	On 26th Inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	DELTA	Brit. str. ....	—	... ....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	On 27th Inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIAM	Dan str. ....	—	... ....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	On 28th Inst.
SCANDIA	...	—	k.w.	v. Dohren .....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	End of December.
KUTSANG	...	—	—	Bradley .....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	On 2nd December.
YORK	...	—	—	J. Randermann .....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	On 3rd Dec. at 4 P.M.
PAOTING	...	—	—	Cogan .....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE....	About 4th December.
FUKUSHU MARU	...	—	—	T. H. ...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA .....	To-morrow, at Daylight
DAIJIN MARU	...	—	—	I. Sakurai .....	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA .....	On 27th inst., at D'light
HUICHOW	...	—	—	E. Forsyth .....	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA .....	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
HAITAN	...	—	—	J. S. Roach .....	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA .....	On 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
KIUKIANG	...	—	—	L. D. Northcombe .....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE .....	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHAOHSING	...	—	—	H. A. Warrell .....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE .....	On 4th Dec., at 4 P.M.
HUPEH	...	—	—	R. Mathias .....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE .....	On 25th inst., at D'light.
RUBI	...	—	—	A. Almond .....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE .....	To-day.
MANILA	...	—	—	A. W. Outerbridge .....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE .....	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str. ....	—	T. Meyrick .....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE .....	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str. ....	—	S. J. Payne .....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE .....	On 30th inst.
ZAFIRO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str. ....	—	F. Sembill .....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE .....	Middle of December.
KUDAT & SANDAN	BORNEO	Brit. str. ....	—	J. G. Olifent .....	DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD. ....	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Brit. str. ....	—	P. H. Rolfe .....	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. ....	On 7th Dec., at 3 P.M.
JAVA	SHANTUNG	Brit. str. ....	—	J. Robinson .....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE .....	To-day, at 4 P.M.
JAVA PORTS	TIATIATAP	Dut. str. ....	—	van Emmerick .....	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIEN	Quick despatch.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING

MARSEILLE, HAVRE, GOTHENBURG AND COPENHAGEN "CANTON" End of November.

SHANGHAI, YOK

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOB	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE } NYANZA		About 24th	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	Nov.	
SHANGHAI } DELTA		About 25th	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. L. Daniel	Nov.	
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS DEYANHA		Noon, 30th	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SIN GAPORE, PEANAG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSAILLES	Capt. T. H. Hide, E.N.R.	Nov.	Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**

FOB	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
JAVA	"SEANTUNG"	On 23rd Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOU & TIENSIN	"HUCHOW"	On 24th Nov., D'light
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	On 24th Nov., D'light
KOBE	"HUPEH"	On 25th Nov., D'light
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 26th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"KUOKIANG"	On 28th Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	On 27th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"SHAOHSING"	On 4th Dec., 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates, or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

11

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.**

FOB	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI NAGASAKI, KOBE	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	About Sunday, Capt. H. Kirchner
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG		24th November, Tuesday, 4th
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"YORK"	About Wednesday, Capt. J. RANDELMANN
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Thursday, 5th December, Capt. D. Lenz
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Middle of December, Capt. F. SEMBILL

EXTRA STEAMER.

EUROPE VIA PORTS OF CALL

Capt. WOLTEMAS

About Wednesday, 25th December.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907.

**REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS.**

OF THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDIES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT  
S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,930 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong 9.30 P.M. (SATURDAYS excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 a.m. (SUNDAYS excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents:—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1907.

1492

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to alteration).

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR MAIL.

The French mail leaving Hongkong on Tuesday, the 26th instant, is due in London on the 26th December.  
The English mail leaving Hongkong on Saturday, the 30th instant, is due in London on the 28th December.  
The German mail leaving Hongkong on the 4th December, is due in London on or about the 1st January 1908.  
CHRISTMAS CARDS (if prepaid at Printed Matters rates) must be posted either in an unfastened envelope or in a cover which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination without breaking any seal, tearing any paper or separating any adhering surfaces. Covers may, however, be secured with string.  
Cards enclosed in envelopes with notched ends or corners cut will be taxed as letters. The best method of sending Cards is to enclose them in an envelope with the flap turned in.

## NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL, HOMEBWARD.

The next parcel-mail is due in London on the 4th January, 1908  
Parcels intended for New Year's delivery may be posted with an additional fee of 60 cent:  
to be forwarded overland via BEIRUN, such parcels are due in London about the 30th December.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels are as follows:

For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight	60 cents.
" " 7 lbs. "	31.20 "
" " 11 lbs. "	41.80 "

Under no circumstances will parcels weighing over 11 lbs. be forwarded.

All parcels containing jewellery or any article of gold or silver must be insured. All insured parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a device or private work. Coins must not be used for sealing purposes.

The P. R. *Ludipold*, with the German mail of the 23rd October, left Singapore on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here to-day, at 7 p.m.  
The *Tourane*, with the French mail of the 25th Oct., leaves Saigon on Friday, the 22nd inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 25th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 21st Sept.

## FOR

## PER

## DATE

Singapore and Bangkok	Saturday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
* Only correspondence specially superscribed for Bangkok will be forwarded by this vessel	
Shanghai	
Haiphong	
Haihung	
Manila	
Singapore	
Souabur	
Macau	
Java	
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin	
Ningpo and Shanghai	
Swatow, Amoy and Bangkok	
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	
Hoichow and Haiphong	
Hoichow and Haiphong	
Seigoo	
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	
Saigon	
Locksun	Saturday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Sui Mow	Saturday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Johannes	Saturday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Hongkong	Saturday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Bubi	Saturday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Sukhota	Saturday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Zaiburi	Saturday, 23rd, 11.00 P.M.
Sai Tat	Saturday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Shantung	Saturday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Hsichow	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Footing	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Choufa	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Daijin Maru	Sunday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.
Hupu	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Carl Diederichsen	Monday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Quicra	Monday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Holian	Tuesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Tyldalop	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Printed Matter and Samples	10.00 A.M.
Registration, 10.00 A.M.	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon E.O.	10.00 A.M.
No late fee	
Letters, 11.00 A.M.	
Tonkin	Tuesday, 26th, 2.00 P.M.
Kiukiang	Tuesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Teinon	Tuesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Tango Maru	Tuesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Tjibodas	Tuesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Kanakura Maru	Tuesday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Yacuta Maru	Wednesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Taming	Wednesday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Choyang	Thursday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Kumano Maru	Friday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Saturday, 30th, Printed Matter, and Samples	9.00 A.M.
Registration, 9.00 A.M.	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9.30 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon E.O.	9.00 A.M.
No late fee	
Letters, 10.00 A.M.	
Zafro	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Eastern	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.....  
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	
Swatow and Shanghai	
Kobe	
Shanghai, Moji, Kele, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle	
Batavia, Charibon, Samarang, Soerabaya and Macassar	
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	
Durban	
Manila	
Shanghai, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth	

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKOHAMA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.....  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail).  
Extra Postage 10 cents).

Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Adelaide and Perth

DIAMOND BRAND  
INVALID PORT.NURISHES,  
INVIGORATES,  
SUSTAINS.

GRANVILLE H. SHARPE, the Chief Analyst of Great Britain says:-

"It has a full generous flavour and aroma that is particularly inviting and attractive to the taste, and it contains in an eminent degree highly restorative, tonic and sustaining qualities."

I think that the use of this Wine will impart vigor and strength to those who partake of it, and that it is in every way a most excellent and wholesome product."

## SAMPLE ON APPLICATION.

## H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

40

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *P. R. Ludipold* carrying the German Mail with date from Berlin of the 19th ult. left Singapore on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and may be expected here to-day.

The I.G.M. str. *Mandar* left Sydney on Tuesday, the 19th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 18th prox.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Tourane* with the next French Mail left Saigon on Friday, the 22nd inst. for this port.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* sailed from Singapore on the 19th inst., which will make her due in Hongkong on the 27th inst.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Apcastr. *Catherine* Apcastr. from Calcutta left Singapore on the 19th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Indo-China str. *Xiaming* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 18th inst., and left Port Darwin on 18th inst. for Manila and this port.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yarrata Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kamakura Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Nagasaki on the 16th inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst.

The Megui Line str. *Erroll* sailed from Singapore on the 19th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 25th inst.

The M.M. str. *Amiral Fourchon* left Singapore on Tuesday evening the 19th inst., and is due here on or about Monday the 25th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumaco Maru* (Australian Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Nagasaki on the 19th inst., and is expected here on the 26th inst.

The E.A.A. str. *Aldenham* from Sydney and left Port Darwin on 18th inst. for Manila and this port.

## BOUNDED VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1907. With INDEX. Price 3/- 50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 26th July 1907.

## JOINT STOCK SHARE.

Hongkong, November 22nd

## COMPANY. PAI OF QUOTATIONS.

Albania	Pa. 200	Nominal.
Hanks		
Hongkong & Sh.	\$125	\$600, sellers
	\$25	1m. 272.10
National B. of China	66	\$51.
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	66	461.
China-Borneo Co.	12	\$104, sales
China Light & P. Co.	107	\$8, buyers
China Provident	107	\$91, sellers
Cotton Mills	107	Th. 60.
Hongkong	107	\$10, sellers
International	73	Th. 60.
Loak Kong Mow	100	\$8.
Soychee	500	Th. 280.
Dairy Farm	40	\$16.75, sellers
Docks and Wharves	50	Th. 60.
H. & K. Wharf & C.	50	\$87, sellers
H. & W. Dock	50	\$98, sellers
New Amoy Dock	64	\$10, sellers
Shanghai Dock	100	Th. 71, sales
Sh. & H. Wharf	100	Th. 203.
Fawick & Co., Geo.	25	\$15, sellers
Green Island Camera	10	\$11, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas.	210	\$176, buyers
Hongkong Electric	100	\$10, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	150	\$10, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	25	320.
Hongkong Kope Co.	10	314.
Insurances		
Canton	150	\$260, sellers
China Fire	20	\$38, sales & buy.
China Traders	25	100, buyers
Hongkong Fire	50	320.
North China	20	Th. 221, buyers
Union	100	\$780.
Yangtze	60	\$60, sellers
Land and Building		
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	195, sellers
Hunhway's Estate	100	\$104, sales & buy.
Kowtow Land & B.	80	836, sellers
Shanghai Land	100	Th. 100.
West Point Building	50	45.
Mining		
Charbonnage	Fea 250	\$470, buyers
Raabe	10/10	\$81, sellers
Philippine Co.	10	6.
Refineries		
China Sugar	100	\$10, sales & sellers
Luzon Sugar	100	10, buyers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manilla	25	\$16, buyers & sellers
Douglas Steamship	50	374, buyers
H. & C. & M.	15	180, buyers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	15	10, Preid.
Shell Transport Co.	21	41.
Star Ferry	40	21, buyers
Do. New	5	111, buyers
South China M. Post.	225	222, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	5	66, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries	5	66, sellers
Watkins	10	314, buyers
Watson & Co. A. S.	10	310, 2d sellers
United Asbestos	64	10.
Do. Foundries		

## THREE YEARS' NAVAL RECORD.

Three years have now passed since the issue of the Order in Council of October 20, 1904, under which Sir John Fisher took office as First Sea Lord. It has frequently been pointed out that the effect of that Order was necessarily to place the First Sea Lord in the position of an admiral; that he ceased to occupy the old position of *primus inter pares* owing to having been made directly responsible for the whole of the work carried out by the Board of Admiralty. There has, of course, been some attempt to deny that the change has had this effect, but mere denial without proof has been gradually silenced by experience. It is enough for the present purpose to recall that the First Sea Lord, who was formerly regarded as the strategical head of the Board, is now roundly entrusted with "preparation for war," with "the fighting and seagoing efficiency of the Fleet," and with the "control" of departments which he used formerly merely to "superintend." The question remains in the existing order of things, whether the multitude of his duties allows him time enough for the study and examination of administrative—as well as of strategical—schemes. Many critics of judgment and experience have maintained, and do still maintain, that it does not. No one man, they allege, no matter how able and zealous, he may be, could find time enough under the present system to explore thoroughly the ground over which he has to advance. False steps, therefore, must follow, and they point to the record of the past three years to justify the opinion which they have formed. If a brief summary be given of some of the important changes which have been introduced, together with some reference to the outcome of those changes, it will be easier to decide whether the attitude of the critics is justified or not. It should be understood, however, that no attempt will be made to cover the whole of the ground. The space at disposal would not admit it, and, moreover, one at least of the most important changes is as yet hardly available as an illustration. The new scheme of education and training is therefore omitted, not so much because it dates back beyond 1904, as because the fruit which it will bear cannot yet be estimated. No unprejudiced observer is likely even yet to speak of this scheme in the glowing terms used by the Admiralty itself two years ago—"The anticipations of success entertained by the Admiralty have been more than fulfilled."

## SHIPBUILDING.

The policy of the Board has been to build ships of the largest size in all classes—*Dreadnoughts*, *Invincibles*, and *Mahunks*. It is the usual manifestation of a peace policy which has forgotten war. This, however, is to be noted, that the present Board, forcing the pace, by forgetting the relentless operation of the law of equality, has done much to increase the burden of armaments. Our own Navy Estimates have not yet been increased, only because we have been content to build a much reduced number of ships. This cannot continue, for our rivals abroad have increased their Estimates and have not reduced their programmes numerically. We are living, so to speak, on our capital; they are not.

It is not yet forgotten that the Admiralty announced at the end of 1905, when the Russian Navy was already destroyed, that "strategic requirements necessitate an output of four large armoured ships annually." The period of building is to be two years." The promise contained in that statement has not been kept, save in so far as the dropping of one of the *Invincibles* from the Estimates of 1905-6 is concerned. Under last year's Estimates three heavy ships only were laid down, the *Bellerophon* and her sister, under those of this year other three, the *St. Vincents*, are to be built. It was argued on behalf of the Admiralty that the reduction could safely be made owing to the delay in foreign programmes. On the other hand, it has recently been admitted officially that while classes of cruisers have become obsolete and must be replaced, yet there was no attempt to employ the sums set free by the abandonment of heavy ships in order to provide for the replacement of those cruisers. At the same time the numbers of effective destroyers and torpedo-boats have been allowed to dwindle to a marked degree.

## SCRAPPING.

Attention was called to the reduction in the number of ships on the Navy List by the publication of official papers, dated March, 1905, purporting to give a list of over 150 ships which were condemned as non-effective. It was widely advertised that this was a great stroke of policy, which would result not only in economies, but also in the clearing of the dockyard ports which were congested with obsolescences.

There was much exaggeration. Of the nominal 150 ships many had already long been on the obsolete or sale lists, some, on the other hand, were not recognised by the Service as being either non-effective or obsolete. Not the least remarkable part of the whole transaction is that, though it did take two and a half years ago for getting rid of these ships, between forty and fifty of them are still on the Navy List, and not a few of them are actually in commission. The majority of these survivors are second and third class cruisers, of the *Apollo* and *Fedorov* classes, and sloops. Such of them as have not been employed have been neglected and allowed to rust.

## BASSES.

The same simple methods of economy were carried out also in the dockyards at home and abroad. Of those abroad some, Halifax and Bismarck, were cleared out and turned over to the Colonial Governments. In those at home the number of men employed has been reduced by many thousands, and large works which had been projected have either been abandoned or indefinitely delayed. Thus the scheme for the enlargement of Chatham Dockyard has been given up and nothing has been put in its place, with the result that there is not now, nor is there likely to be in the near future, any dock on the east coast capable of receiving a first-class ship of the latest type. Even Portsmouth's docks have been rendered partly obsolete by the enormous growth in the size of recent ships, and it is only within the last few days that it has been announced that a new dock, large enough to receive such ships, is to be built. Of Rosyth we continue to hear nothing to the purpose; the project of a base at that point has been on foot for many years, the Admiralty continues to speak of the situation as the most promising on the east coast, but the sums taken for works there are trivial, and the men employed can be counted on the fingers.

## DISTRIBUTION.

A grand Fleet reorganisation scheme took effect from 1st January, 1906, and was unaffected by further changes during the year. The chief effect of this scheme was to rename the Home Fleet the Channel Fleet, to rename the Channel Fleet the Atlantic Fleet, to organize the Reserve Divisions of ships in the three Home Ports and to provide them with nucleus crews, to attach a squadron of armoured cruisers to each of the sea-going fleets, and to recall ships from abroad. The smaller outlying squadrons were abolished, and the China Fleet—a result of the Far Eastern War—was stripped of its little ships. The torpedo and submarine flotillas in Home waters were organized under a rear-admiral and attached to the Channel Fleet. A great deal of indiscriminate praise was lavished on these changes, and much was heard of the virtues of concentration.

But the newly-established order of things was not destined to endure for long. In two years time the Navy was thrown again into the melting pot. The Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Fleets, together with their cruiser squadrons, were reduced in numbers in order that a new Home Fleet might be formed. The old nucleus crew system was abandoned, and a sliding scale substituted for it. Criticism had been directed against the original plan of giving the ships "in commission in reserve" two fifths crews only. It was urged that the numbers assigned to them were not enough for their seagoing efficiency, not enough for their proper upkeep, and that the policy of keeping large numbers of men ashore in barracks instead of using them to complete, or at least largely to increase, the crews of these ships, could not have good results. The criticism was justified by the result. It was found impossible to keep these numerous crews in the ships to which they were drafted. They were constantly being turned over from ship to ship, to the disadvantage of themselves and of the ships; and serious trouble arose among the men in barracks.

The plan, therefore, was thrown overboard, and was replaced by a new one which in turn was greeted as being perfect. By the existing "sliding scale" the Home Division of the Home Fleet has crews numerically complete; the Portsmouth and Plymouth divisions are little better off than they were under the former system, and the ships in the "special reserve" have merely 10 per cent. of their complements and are not fit to go to sea. The Home Fleet proper is not, in fact, a fleet at all. It is a name and little more, for the only really effective part of it is the Nore Squadron. The Western divisions are not homogeneous with the Nore ships either in type of ship or in the organisation of their crew. Included in the redistribution scheme of 1907 was the transfer of the torpedo craft from the Channel Fleet to the Home Fleet.

As yet this new scheme has been in existence for but a few months, but it has already begun to break down. It has been found necessary—on August last—to restore to the Channel Fleet the armoured cruisers which were hitched from it for the benefit of the Home Fleet, and it has also been found to be desirable to retransfer two of the destroyer flotillas from the Home Fleet to the Channel Fleet.

## CRITICISMS.

On these matters, and on many others as to which important changes have been introduced, such as the rating, the pay, and the victualling of all ranks, criticism has been rife. What is the meaning of it all? The very bulk of it tends to be confusing. This much is certain, that changes which were to have given great results have in almost every direction been found to need important modifications, amounting at times almost to abandonment, and that exorbitant claims have not always proved to be justified by results. The outcome is a feeling of anxiety, a growing disinclination to look through the rose-coloured spectacles of the Admiralty. Why should change breed change in so unprecedented a manner? Can it be true, as has been alleged, that the Board of Admiralty has neglected the study of war, that all its changes and "reforms" are the result of rule-of-thumb methods and of groping in the dark? There would seem to be much to justify those who believe that fundamental principles have been neglected, if not overlooked.—*Times*.

## THE PRICE OF PEACE.

## STAGE VILLAIN WHO COULD NOT DIE IN COMFORT.

An amazing and unrelaxed scene has been enacted at the Third Avenue Theatre in New York, which is noted for melodrama, and, according to the critics, for most atrocious acting.

In the last scene the villain, after trying the patience of the audience for three long hours, (exasperating the gallery almost beyond endurance), essayed to die in the usual melodramatic fashion.

Then, for the first time, the audience began to cheer, and the special offices in the gallery, armed with "slap-sick," the customary weapon in American theatre galleries, made himself very efficient amongst the small boys.

The resounding thwacks from aloft increased the merriment evoked by the unfortunate player's desperate effort to die a stage death.

Languid and cat calls bemoan general, and the "dying" villain, named Augustus Robinson, waxed wrath.

For over two hours minutes Mr. Robinson stood it. Then he sat bolt upright in bed "Say, give fellow a chance, won't you?" he yelled.

He had to yell to make himself heard. The gallery shouted in glee. This was too much for Mr. Robinson, and hopping out of bed, he strode to the first floor, clad in street attire from waist down.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he bawled, "I know there are some here, and I want to appeal to you in a sense of fairness to stop this disturbance. We are here to deliver the goods, and I know we can if we only get a chance. But how do you suppose I can do if you keep up this racket? If there is anyone in the house not fair enough to let us give this play in peace he can get his money back at the box office."

The jeers (says the "Telegraph") immediately turned to cheers, and Mr. Robinson strode back to bed, covered himself with the sheet, and "died," as his lines required him to do.

## AN INCUBATING PYTHON.

A correspondent, who has visited the Tierpark of Herr August Fockelmann at Gross-Borsig, near Hamburg, writes:—Herr Fockelmann, after having taken me over the grounds, led the way into what has good right to be called his reptile house. As he lifted a framed glass cover laid flat on the floor, there was an enormous python coiled round a number of eggs, and though the reptile lay still as death, the consequences would probably have been serious had it been disturbed.

The animal (*Python reticulatus*) had been purchased in Singapore by a German sailor, who trades to the East and adds a little to his income by dealing in such animals as come in his way. When his ship arrived in Hamburg he brought the python with him, and the latter was sold to Herr Fockelmann, who, while bargaining for the animal, was attacked by its unusually large birth, especially on the hinder part of the body. He was put into the cage it was greatly excited and hissed loudly. On August 22, five days after its arrival at Gross-Borsig, it began to lay eggs, and on the evening of that day five were seen; the next day there were from 35 to 40, and the day following from 60 to 70. August 24 appears to have been the last day of oviposition.

The general epidemic of unemployment killed the flow of outside contributions to the strike fund, and these were the fine qua non of the movement. With a depleted exchequer and an increasing railway service there was nothing to do but surrender. On the seventh day, Mr. Watson, the strike leader, laid down his arms before Mr. Bent, and threw himself on the mercy of the Railway Minister. The railway strike was at an end.

Evening the python goes into the tank close by, remaining practically motionless by day on the egg, and, of course, it is not disturbed in any way. The average temperature of the cage was given to me by Herr Fockelmann as 25-30 degrees E., or approximately 90-109 degrees Fahr. In the same room I saw more large crocodiles than I had ever before seen together, and about 100 tortoises from Madagascar. With that island Herr Fockelmann does considerable business, and has imported there from three specimens of the aye-aye, the aberrant lemur, formerly supposed by some to be a rodent, and three more are expected during the present month, together with number of rare lemurs. Since my visit to Gross-Borsig Herr Fockelmann has obtained a young male gorilla, which when sitting is said to be 40 centimetres high. I am told that it is in excellent condition and feeding well, so that here is a chance for any zoological director who wishes to emulate the success of Dr. Grabowsky in Berlin. That garden holds an easy record for the longevity of gorillas in captivity; the famous Pussi, whose bronze statue stands in front of her old home, lived there for rather more than seven years."

## ACME OF LAZINESS.

A correspondent who sends us the following cutting remarks that the man written of must be discussed, and that "a higher civilization than ours would hand him over for experiments and vivisection":

"The laziest man in the world is probably Arthur Chilcott, who slept peacefully in the dock at the Croydon Quarter Sessions while the perplexed Court considered what it should do with him.

He was charged—as he has been on twenty-six previous occasions—with refusing to work.

After being loudly asked several times if he had anything to say he opened one eye reproachfully at the Recorder, yawned, sighed "No," and relapsed into slumber.

On one occasion Chilcott was heard to say that he had never done a voluntary hour's work in his life. This oratorical effort so fatigued him that he did not utter a word for the rest of the day. His conversation usually consists of a reluctant "Yes" or "No," and he is the despair of nearly every workhouse master in the country.

In July last he presented himself at the Croydon Union, and was admitted. When asked his name he yawned, threw himself down on the ground and went to sleep. Being left undisturbed in his bed he slept for thirty-six hours out of the reel. But he was always ready for meals. To use the words of Mr. Trail, the workhouse master, he took nourishment freely.

To all entrants to work he turned a deaf ear. He was examined by Dr. Wilson, the medical officer, who diagnosed the disease which had attacked Chilcott as "Ergophobia"—fear of work.

[What about "sleeping sickness"?]

In due time Chilcott appeared before the Croydon Beach, and for three months he has been under remand at Wandsworth Gaol, where the officials have had great difficulty in inducing him even to move. He is a big, heavy man, and yesterday he had to be pushed into the dock.

Mr. Arthur Page, the prosecuting counsel, said the prisoner was so lazy that he would not take the trouble to walk; if he had to be pushed about.

"The laziest man I have ever seen," declared Warden Brown, from Wandsworth.

The Recorder said Chilcott was the worst of incorrigible rogues, and why he preferred work in prison to work outside he did not know. He would have to do work at least for twelve months, which was the sentence now passed.

Chilcott was shaken up to listen to the Recorder's speech, but he dropped asleep in the middle of it. Two warders roused him again, and pushed him down the steps from the dock.

"I have never seen," declared Warden Brown, from Wandsworth.

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